DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 149 887 HE 010 280

AUTHOR Lee, John B.; Malgoire, Mary A.
TITLE The Distribution of Student Aid to Mexican American College Students 1972-73.
INSTITUTION Stanford Research Inst., Menlo Park, Calif.
PUB DATE 24 Jul 75
NOTE 13p.; Paper prepared for the National Institute on "Access to Higher Education for the Mexican American" (Albuquerque, New Mexico, July 24-25, 1975)

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.83 HC-$1.67 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Census Figures; *College Students; *Federal Aid; Financial Support; Higher Education; *Mexican Americans; *Population Distribution; *Student Financial Aid; Tables (Data); Work Study Programs

ABSTRACT

Information is given on the number of Mexican American students that received aid from College-Work Study, National Direct Student Loans, and Supplemental Education Grants in the 1972-73 school year. Data are based on the 1970 Census and the 1972-73 fiscal operations forms filled out by student aid officers to account for Federal funds spent in their colleges for student aid. The four tables show the total state population for the five southwestern states and selected states with substantial Spanish populations, the total college population, the college aid-recipient population, the distribution of Spanish aid-recipients across types of institutions, the per recipient award, and the distribution of aid-recipients by institutional types. Data indicate that Mexican American recipients were slightly less likely to have a direct loan and slightly more likely to receive a Supplemental grant than the average for all students (there was no difference in the distribution of College-Work Study awards); Mexican Americans made up 9% of the aid recipients in 2-year public institutions, 5% in 4-year public institutions, 3% in 4-year private institutions, and 2% in 2-year private institutions; and over half the Mexican Americans receiving aid were in public colleges and universities. (HC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

STANFORD RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Menlo Park, California 94025 · U.S.A.

ED149887

The Distribution of Student Aid to Mexican American College Students 1972-73

Prepared for the National Institute on
"Access to Higher Education for the Mexican American".
July 24-25, 1975
Albuquerque, New Mexico

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

[illegible]

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM"

HEW
NIE
NCES

By: John B. Lee and Mary A. Malgoire

RC010 780

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

The charts in this paper provide information about the number of Mexican American students that recieved aid from College Work Study, National Direct Student Loans and Supplemental Education Grants in the 1972-73 school year. These programs provided nearly $900 million of aid to low income students attending college. Mexican Americans recieved 3% of the Guaranteed Student Loans in FY 1973, but there are no further data about the ethnicity of GSL recipients. Even less information is available about the ethnic background of Basic Grants recipients. Therefore, the tables do not include information on these two programs. If all aid were included, it would total over $2 billion.

If access is defined as having the proportion of Mexican Americans in college equal to the proportion of Mexican Americans in the population, then the nation fell below the expected mark. According to the 1970 Census Mexican Americans comprised 4.6% of the population but only 3.2% of the college population (See Table 1). If the definition of college attendance is limited to full time students, Mexican Americans make up an even smaller proportion of the student body. An estimated 1.5% of the full time freshmen were identified as Mexican Americans during the past school year. Thus, evidence indicates that Mexican Americans are more likely to attend college on a part time basis than majority group students.

Additional evidence of inequity in access is the fact that Mexican Americans are more likely to attend community colleges than state

colleges and universities. Furthermore, only one in four Mexican American students entering higher education actually graduate compared to one in two for the majority population and one in 3.5 for Blacks. (CEEB, 1973)

The following points highlight the distribution of the institutionally based aid programs to Mexican American students.

- Mexican Americans recieved $48 million of the $878 million in the three student aid programs.
- The average annual award was higher for Mexican Americans than it was for all students (Table 3).
- Mexican American recipients are slightly less likely to have a direct loan and slightly more likely to recieve a Supplemental grant than the average for all students. There is no difference in the distribution of College Work Study awards.
- Mexican Americans made up the following percentages of the total aid recipients in each of the institutional types

Percentage of Aid Recipients Who Were Mexican American	Institutional Type
9%	2 year public
5%	4 year public
3%	4 year private
2%	2 year private.

- Over half the Mexican American students recieving aid are in public colleges and universities (Table 4).

This descriptive data is helpful in understanding the distribution of aid. However, the relationship between the availability of student aid and student access to college is unclear. Access is determined by

a diverse combination of factors including the availability of an appropriate institution, family attitudes, general labor market conditions and the number of people drafted each month. Additional research is required before the relationship of student aid and student access can be analyzed.

The tables that follow are based on the 1970 Census and the 1972-73 fiscal operations forms filled out by student aid officers to account for federal funds spent in their college for student aid.

In all instances the reference documents use the identifying label "Spanish". For this reason all the tables use this term.

The Census has established three definitions of the Spanish Heritage population (See column 1 of Table 1). In the five southwestern states--Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado and California--the Spanish Heritage population includes persons of Spanish language and persons of Spanish surname. Spanish surnames were identified by a list of over 8,000 Spanish surnames originally compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and updated by the Census. Persons of Spanish language include persons of Spanish mother tongue and all other persons in families in which the head or wife report Spanish as his or her mother tongue. In the three Middle Atlantic states--New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania--the Census defines the Spanish Heritage population as persons born in Puerto Rico and persons who have at least one parent born in Puerto Rico. For all other states Spanish Heritage indicates persons of Spanish language only.

Table 1 shows the percentage of persons defined as Spanish in three population groups: the total state population; the 3 to 34 year old college population; and the college aid-recipient population. This information is presented for the five southwestern states and selected states with substantial Spanish populations; the data represent approximately 80% of the Spanish heritage population in the United States. The states are presented in descending order according to the proportion of Spanish Heritage persons in the state. Data on the total population and the college population (columns 1 through 4) were obtained from the 1970 Census of the Population. Data in columns 5 and 6 were obtained from financial aid officer reports for the 1972-73 school year.

Thus, for the first five states in Table 1, the southwestern states, the Spanish Heritage population (column 1) is more broadly defined than the Spanish language population (column 4). In Florida and Wyoming the Spanish Heritage population is identical to the Spanish language population. And finally, in New York both Spanish Heritage and Spanish language indicate persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

In all states Spanish aid-recipients (column 6) are those persons of Spanish ethnicity as determined by each college's financial aid-officer. There is no way to determine the validity of this information or the extent to which it compares to Census information. In most instances an aid-officer processes documents which indicate self-disclosed ethnicity.

Table 2 shows the distribution of Spanish aid-recipients across types of institutions during the 1972-73 school year. The data represent unduplicated aid-recipients. Table 3 is the per recipient award and Table 4 shows the distribution of aid-recipients by institutional types.

TABLE 1

PERCENTAGE OF SPANISH PERSONS IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, IN THE COLLEGE POPULATION AND IN THE COLLEGE AID-RECIPIENT POPULATION IN HEAVILY SPANISH POPULATED STATES

State	Total Population 1970	% Persons of Spanish Heritage* (N) 1970	Total College Student Population 1970	% Spanish Language* College Students (N) 1970	Total Aid Recipients 1972-1973	% Spanish Aid Recipients (N) 1972-73
Total U.S.	203,212,877	4.57% (9,294,509)	6,930,033	3.21% (222,611)	996,151	5.05% (50,349)
New Mexico	1,016,000	40.09 (407,286)	34,144	24.90 (8,501)	6,332	[illegible] (2,936)
Arizona	1,770,900	18.82 (333,349)	72,142	10.53 (7,596)	9,230	6.73 (1,755)
Texas	11,195,431	18.40 (2,059,671)	350,668	10.39 (36,428)	50,253	19.90 (10,002)
California	19,957,715	15.54 (3,101,589)	892,994	10.01 (89,377)	81,687	18.27 (14,924)
Colorado	2,207,259	12.98 (286,467)	101,166	6.14 (6,210)	16,197	18.52 (3,000)
Florida	6,789,412	6.65 (451,382)	189,247	6.87 (12,993)	26.989	7.05 (1,903)
Wyoming	332,416	5.58 (18,551)	11,730	2.05 (241)	2,112	7.05 (106)
New York**	18,236,951	4.78 (872,471)	659,289	1.38 (9,097)	85,354	7.03 (5,997)
Sum (% of Total U.S.)	61,506,084 (30.27%)	7,530,766 (81.02%)	2,311,380 (33.35%)	170,443 (76.57%)	278,154 (27.92%)	40,623 (80.68%)

*For a description of the Spanish heritage and Spanish language populations see the text.

**Census data in columns 1 through 4 reports persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage only. However, in columns 5 and 6 aid recipients are Spanish as reported by the student aid officer.

Source: 1970 Census of Population and Financial Aid Officer Reports from the 1972-1973 school year.

Table 2

NUMBER OF SPANISH* AID RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
FOR THE 1972-1973 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institution Type			Total
	Public 4-Year	Public 2-Year	Private 2 & 4 Year	Spanish Aid Recipients
Total U. S.	27,137	12,603	10,609	50,349
Alabama	7	1	17	25
Alaska	4	0	1	5
Arizona	956	787	12	1,755
Arkansas	6	0	7	13
California	7,421	5,341	2,162	14,924
Colorado	2,336	534	130	3,000
Connecticut	136	56	232	424
Delaware	15	0	10	25
DC	0	1	91	92
Florida	529	832	542	1,903
Georgia	48	2	27	77
Hawaii	0	2	6	8
Idaho	83	39	6	128
Illinois	572	241	624	1,437
Indiana	272	3	166	441
Iowa	61	13	27	101

*Ethnic group was determined by individual Student Aid Officers. In most cases personal interviews were made or the opportunity to obtain student self-reports was available.

Table 2

NUMBER OF SPANISH* AID RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
FOR THE 1972-1973 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institution Type			Total
	Public 4-Year	Public 2-Year	Private 2 & 4 Year	Spanish Aid Recipients
Kansas	142	49	85	276
Kentucky	8	0	44	52
Louisiana	64	3	69	136
Maine	1	1	19	21
Maryland	60	7	73	140
Massachusetts	34	23	372	429
Michigan	530	189	95	814
Minnesota	92	3	74	169
Mississippi	1	2	8	11
Missouri	44	26	82	152
Montana	34	2	13	49
Nebraska	85	22	18	125
Nevada	50	5	2	57
New Hampshire	17	0	24	41
New Jersey	1,045	334	281	1,660
New Mexico	2,410	172	354	2,936
New York	3,899	279	1,819	5,997

*Ethnic group was determined by individual Student Aid Officers. In most cases personal interviews were made or the opportunity to obtain student self-reports was available.

Table 2

NUMBER OF SPANISH* AID RECIPIENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
FOR THE 1972-1973 SCHOOL YEAR

State	Institution Type			Total
	Public 4-Year	Public 2-Year	Private 2 & 4 Year	Spanish Aid Recipients
North Carolina	50	7	43	100
North Dakota	8	1	2	11
Ohio	133	87	279	499
Oklahoma	68	35	36	139
Oregon	216	110	67	393
Pennsylvania	105	55	183	343
Rhode Island	9	0	32	41
South Carolina	1	0	6	7
South Dakota	8	0	6	14
Tennessee	14	0	26	40
Texas	4,687	3,096	2,219	10,002
Utah	262	56	21	339
Vermont	11	0	16	27
Virginia	28	19	30	77
Washington	337	116	90	543
West Virginia	1	0	2	3
Wisconsin	171	12	59	242
Wyoming	66	40	0	106

*Ethnic group was determined by individual Student Aid Officers. In most cases personal interviews were made or the opportunity to obtain student self-reports was available.

Table 3

NATIONAL AVERAGE AID PER STUDENT
(Unduplicated Recipient) 1972-73

Institutional Type	Average Aid for Mexican American Recipients	Average Aid for Student Aid Recipients
Public 4	$ 1013	$ 863
Public 2	$ 692	$ 605
Private 4	$ 1180	$ 1010
Private 2	$ 1159	$ 889
Weighted Average	$ 968	$ 886

Table 4

DISTRIBUTION OF AIDED STUDENTS BY INSTITUTIONAL TYPE
FOR THE NATION

Institutional Type	Mexican American Recipients	All Student Recipients
Public 4	54%	51%
Public 2	25%	15%
Private 4	20%	32%
Private 2	1%	2%
	100%	100%

References

Astin, A.W.; King, M.R.; Light, J.M.; Richardson G.T. The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1974. American Council on Education, University of California at Los Angeles.

Toward Equal Opportunity for Higher Education. Report of the Panel on Financing Lower Income and Minority Students in Higher Education. College Entrance Examination Board, New York 1973.